Vessel Entries And Transits for Washington Waters

VEAT 2006

OVERVIEW

This **V**essel **E**ntries **A**nd **T**ransit - "**VEAT**"- data is offered by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) in response to public requests for information about vessel traffic in Washington waters. The data identifies vessels tracked by Ecology. These include:

- Cargo and passenger vessels 300 gross tons and larger; and
- Tank ships and tank barges, transporting oil, of any tonnage.

VEAT lists data by vessel destination and vessel type, and does not reflect specific products or commodities transported or delivered.



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TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

C & P

Cargo and passenger vessels 300 gross tons or larger.

TANK SHIP (TANKER)

A self-propelled tank vessel of any gross tonnage, engaged in the transport of crude oil, refined petroleum products, or chemicals. See next column for detailed description of how tankers are classified and counted for this report.

ENTERING TRANSIT

The passage of a vessel from sea or from Canadian waters into Washington State waters, regardless of destination. The trip back to sea is not counted. A vessel may be credited with multiple entering transits over a specified period, such as a calendar year.

Entering transits on the Columbia River that call at a Washington port and an Oregon port during a single voyage on the Columbia River are counted as an entering transit bound for a Washington port.

INDIVIDUAL VESSEL

A vessel counted only once within a specified time period (such as a calendar year), even if the vessel calls in Washington State waters more than once during the specified time period.

TANK BARGE

A barge of any tonnage, engaged in the transport of crude oil, refined petroleum products, or chemicals.

TANK BARGE TRANSIT

Any significant move between two locations, via Washington State waters, while transporting crude oil, refined petroleum products, or chemicals.

FERRY

Any ferry boat 300 gross tons or larger operating in Washington State waters. Ferries with a fuel capacity of fewer than 6,000 gallons are not regulated by Ecology, even if they are 300 gross tons or larger. There were no ferries of 300 gross tons or larger operating on the Columbia River or in Grays Harbor/Aberdeen during calendar year 2006. A ferry transit is defined as any trip from an origination terminal to a destination terminal.

TANK SHIP CLASSIFICATION IN VEAT

CHEMICAL TANKERS

Chemical tankers are counted as petroleum tankers if they are transporting petroleum products. Chemical tankers are included in the tank ship section of VEAT, items 10-18.

EDIBLE OIL TANKERS

Edible oil tankers (e.g. vegetable oil) are counted as dry cargo vessels and are included in the cargo and passenger section of VEAT, items 1-9.

LNG, LPG, AND LG TANKERS

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), and Liquefied Gas (LG) tankers are counted as bulk cargo carriers. These specialized vessels are not certified to transport crude oil, refined petroleum products, or chemicals. Some examples of the products carried by these vessels are: LNG (methane), LPG (propane or butane), and LG (anhydrous ammonia). LNG, LPG, and LG tankers are included in the cargo and passenger section of VEAT, items 1-9.

O/B/O VESSELS (OIL/BULK/ORE)

O/B/O vessels are multi-purpose tanker/bulkers that are certified to transport petroleum products and chemicals. O/B/O vessels that transported oil in Washington during the calendar year are included in the tank ship section of VEAT, items 10-18.

TANKERS BOUND FOR SHIPYARDS

Tankers bound for shipyards for repair and routine maintenance are required to be empty, clean, and gas free. Since these vessels are not transporting petroleum products or chemicals, they are included in the cargo and passenger section of VEAT, items 1-9.

TANKERS BOUND FOR LAY-UP

Tankers bound for lay-up are required to be empty, clean and gas free. These vessels are included in the cargo and passenger section of VEAT, items 1-9.

WASHINGTON STATE

Department of Ecology

VESSEL ENTRIES AND TRANSITS: 2006

VESSEL TYPE AND DESTINATION	ENTERING TRANSITS	INDIVIDUAL VESSELS
1) C & P bound for Washington ports in Puget Sound via Strait of Juan de Fuca	1,706	619
2) C & P bound for Washington ports in Puget Sound via Strait of Georgia & Haro Strait	656	232
3) C & P bound for Washington ports on the Columbia River	677	522
4) C & P bound for Gray's Harbor/Aberdeen	33	24
5) C & P bound for Washington ports: (Sum of 1-4 above)	3,072	1,397
6) C & P bound for Oregon ports on the Columbia River	925	538
7) C & P bound for Canadian ports via Strait of Juan de Fuca	2,175	1,190
8) C & P bound for U.S. ports (Sum of 5 & 6 above)	3,997	1,935
9) C & P grand total (Sum of 5-7 above)	6,172	3,125
10) Tank ships bound for Washington ports in Puget Sound via Juan de Fuca	591	121
11) Tank ships bound for WA ports in Puget Sound via Strait of Georgia & Haro Strait	36	26
12) Tank ships bound for Washington ports on the Columbia River	51	40
13) Tank ships bound for Grays Harbor/Aberdeen	0	0
14) Tank ships bound for Washington ports: (Sum of 10-13 above)	678	187
15) Tank ships bound for Oregon ports on the Columbia River	67	33
16) Tank ships bound for Canadian ports via Strait of Juan de Fuca	94	62
17) Tank ships bound for U.S. ports (Sum of 14 & 15 above)	745	220
18) Tank ship grand total (Sum of 16 & 17 above)	839	282
19) Grand totals: all vessels, all destinations (Sum of 9 & 18)	7,011	3,407

TANK BARGES (OPERATING AREA)	TRANSITS	
1) Puget Sound	3,125	
2) Columbia River	1,416	
3) Grays Harbor/Aberdeen	0	
4) Grand total of transits in Washington waters (Sum of 1-3 above)	4,541	
5) Total number of individual tank barges operating in Washington State waters in 2006:	68	
6) Number of barge companies that operate tank barges in Puget Sound:	11	
7) Number of barge companies that operate tank barges on the Columbia River:	10	

FERRIES (PUGET SOUND)	TRANSITS	INDIVIDUAL FERRIES
1) Washington State Ferries	165,100	23
2) Alaska Marine Highway System	150	4
3) Black Ball Transport, Inc.	1,778	1
4) Total (Sum of 1-3 above)	167,028	28

8) Number of barge companies that operate tank barges in Grays Harbor/Aberdeen:9) Total number of barge companies that operate tank barges on Washington waters:

FISHING VESSEL CLASSIFICATION

COMMERCIAL FISHING VESSEL

Any commercial fishing vessel 300 gross tons or larger, including: trawlers, seiners, purse seiners, longliners, crabbers, ground fishers, scallopers, etc.

FACTORY FISHING VESSEL/FISH PROCESSOR

Any commercial factory fishing vessel or fish processor 300 gross tons or larger "that commercially prepares fish or fish products other than by gutting, decapitating, gilling, skinning, shucking, icing, freezing, or brine chilling." [USCG definition contained in Federal Requirements for Commercial Fishing Industry Vessels.]

FISHING VESSEL DATA COLLECTION

PREVIOUS DATA

Vessel Entry and Transit Data for Washington waters has been collected by Ecology for fourteen years. Fishing vessel data has been collected for thirteen years. To obtain copies of VEAT 1993 through VEAT 2006, please contact the Department of Ecology – Spills Program (360) 407-7455. VEAT 1998 through VEAT 2006 are also available on the Ecology Website, at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/spills.html

NOTE: All data in this publication are for calendar year 2006.

WASHINGTON STATE

Department of Ecology

VESSEL ENTRIES AND TRANSITS: 2006

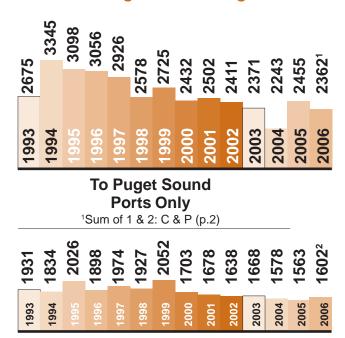
COMMERCIAL FISHING VESSELS AND FACTORY FISHING VESSELS/FISH PROCESSORS	ENTERING TRANSITS	INDIVIDUAL VESSELS
1) Commercial fishing vessels bound for Washington ports via Strait of Juan de Fuca	34	14
2) Commercial fishing vessels bound for WA ports via Strait of Georgia & Haro Strait	61	20
3) Total commercial fishing vessels bound for Washington ports in Puget Sound via Strait of Juan de Fuca, Strait of Georgia, and Haro Strait (Sum of 1 & 2 above)	95	34
4) Commercial fishing vessels bound for Canadian ports via Strait of Juan de Fuca	11	5
5) Total commercial fishing vessels bound for Washington ports in Puget Sound or transiting Washington waters enroute to Canada (Sum of 3 & 4 above)	106	39
Factory fishing vessels/fish processors bound for Washington ports via Strait of Juan de Fuca	76	25
7) Factory fishing vessels/fish processors bound for Washington ports via Strait of Georgia and Haro Strait	24	19
8) Total factory fishing vessels/fish processors bound for WA ports in Puget Sound via Strait of Juan de Fuca, Strait of Georgia, and Haro Strait (Sum of 6 & 7 above)	100	44
Factory fishing vessels/fish processors bound for Canadian ports via Strait of Juan de Fuca	1	1
10) Total factory fishing vessels/fish processors bound for Washington ports in Puget Sound or transiting Washington waters enroute to Canada (Sum of 8 & 9 above)	101	45
11) Grand total any type fishing vessel bound for all destinations (Sum of 5 & 10 above)	207	84

NOTE: Fishing vessels and factory fishing vessels/fish processors are also included in cargo and passenger totals.

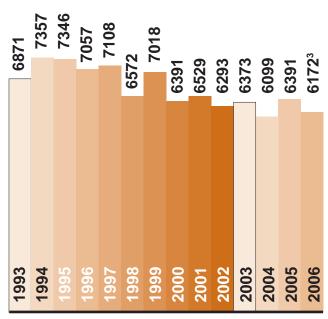


COMPARISION OF VEAT 1993 THROUGH VEAT 2006

E C O L O C Y Cargo and Passenger Vessels: Entering Transits into Washington Waters



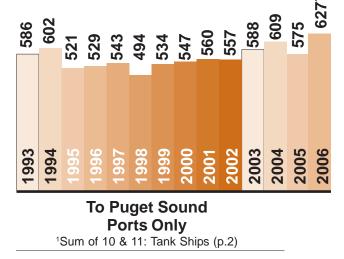
To Columbia River Ports Only 2Sum of 3 & 6: C & P (p.2)

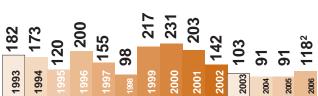


TOTAL (Including Canadian Ports and Grays Harbor)

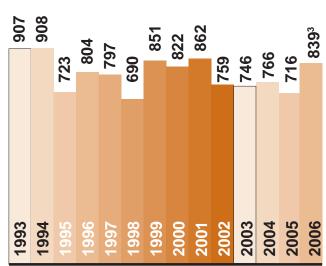
3Item 9: C & P (p.2)

Tank Ships: Entering Transits into Washington Waters





To Columbia River Ports Only ²Sum of 12 & 15: Tank Ships (p.2)



TOTAL (Including Canadian Ports and Grays Harbor)

3Item 18: Tank Ships (p.2)

DATA SOURCES

TOFINO VESSEL TRAFFIC (CANADIAN CG)

Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound

VANCOUVER VESSEL TRAFFIC (CANADIAN CG)

Strait of Georgia, Haro Strait, and Puget Sound

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE OF PORTLAND

Columbia, Willamette, and Snake River Systems

WASHINGTON BOARD OF PILOTAGE COMMISSIONERS

Grays Harbor/Aberdeen/Hoguiam

WASHINGTON STATE FERRIES

- Puget Sound ferry traffic

ALASKA MARINE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Washington/Alaska ferry traffic

BLACK BALL TRANSPORT, INC.

Washington/Victoria ferry traffic

THE AMERICAN WATERWAYS OPERATORS

Tank barge transits: Washington waters

PUGET SOUND PILOTS

Tankers bound for lay-up in Puget Sound

COLUMBIA RIVER PILOTS

Tankers bound for lay-up on Columbia River

TODD PACIFIC SHIPYARDS CORPORATION

Tankers bound for Todd Shipyard in Seattle

CASCADE GENERAL SHIPYARD

- Tankers bound for Cascade General Shipyard (Swan Is.) J.R. SIMPLOT COMPANY - PORTLAND
- LNG/LPG/LG Tankers calling at J.R. Simplot Rivergate **ECOLOGY MARINE INFORMATION SYSTEM DATABASE**
- Vessel data collected by the Department of Ecology VANCOUVER PORT AUTHORITY - VANCOUVER, B.C.
- Determination of commodities transported by tankers

AGENCY CONTACT

For more information about the data in this publication, please call:

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If you need this publication in an alternate format, please call the Spills Program at 360-407-7455(Voice). Persons with hearing loss can call 711(TTY) for Washington Relay Service. Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341.



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The ATBA off of Washington State's coast was established to reduce the risk of a marine casualty and resulting pollution and damage to the environment of the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary.

Grays Harbor

Vessel Transits through the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary and Area to be Avoided (ATBA)

see map on reverse side

During Calendar Year 2006 (excluding June 1 - August 11)¹

The International Maritime Organization (IMO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, has designated the Area to be Avoided (ATBA) off the coast of Washington to reduce the risk of marine casualties including oil spills, and the resulting environmental damage in the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (Sanctuary). Vessels advised to stay clear of this ATBA include all ships and barges carrying cargoes of oil or hazardous materials and all ships 1,600 gross tons and larger. The Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (Sanctuary), in cooperation with the U.S. and Canadian Coast Guards, monitors vessel compliance under this voluntary program. The Cooperative Vessel Traffic System (CVTS) collects data on all vessels entering and leaving the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Transits in and Transits passing Transits passing Estimated ATBA

vessei Type	out of the Strait of Juan de Fuca recorded by the CVTS		through the ATBA within the Sanctuary ⁴	Compliance Rate ⁵
	1	2	3	4
Bulk Carriers	2,400	1,710	22	98.7%
Container Ship	2,243	1,549	15	99.0%
Oil Tankers	795	598	7	98.8%
General Cargo ships	454	374	5	98.7%
Vehicle Carriers	400	327	5	98.5%
Tugs with Oil Barges	366	358	78	78.2%
Roll-on Roll-off Vesse	s(RORO) 283	169	2	98.8%
Chemical Tankers	274	192	3	98.4%
Articulated Tank Barge		222	1	99.5%
Cruise Ships	209	133	1	99.2%
Fishing vessels	108	67	7	89.6%
Non-oil Tankers	33	21	1	95.2%
Heavy Load Carriers	19	17	0	100.0%
Refrigerated Ships	14	8	0	100.0%
Tugs with Chemical Ba		14	6	57.1%
Cable Layers	10	10	5	50.0%
Liquefied Petroleum G				
and Liquified Natural G	Gas (LNG) Carriers 8	5	0	100.0%
Ore-Bulk-Oil Vessels	(OBO) 5	3	0	100.0%
TOTALS	N/A	N/A	N/A	97.3%
(Footnotes)				

(Footnotes)

Vessel Type

¹ Due to changes in processing routines there is a data gap from June 1 through August 11 at 1000 AM; therefore, for 2006 we are only reporting the estimated compliance rates and not the total number of transits.

²The vessel transits in this column were provided by the Cooperative Vessel Traffic System (CVTS) and include commercial vessels greater than 1600 gross tons, or tugs with oil or chemical barges.

³ This column includes a subset of the CVTS vessel transits through the Sanctuary.

⁴ This column includes a subset of the Sanctuary vessel transits that also go through the ATBA. These are vessels potentially not complying with the provisions of the ATBA. This is not known with certainty. For example, in some cases fishing processors do not transit the ATBA, but are engaged in operations within the ATBA and are therefore not subject to ATBA provisions. In other cases tank barges may be transiting while in ballast and not carrying petroleum products or chemicals.

⁵ This column shows the percentage of vessels transiting through the Sanctuary that stayed out of the ATBA {Column 4 = 1 – (Column3/Column2)}. This is used as an estimate of compliance with ATBA provisions.